NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. |

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS,

Senate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPIL WASHINGTON Jan. 2, 1851. PETITIONS AND REPORTS

Several petitions and memorials were presented Mr. WALKER presented a petition of forty two citi. tiens of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the

Reports on private bills were presented.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill providing for the survey of the public lauds in California.

THE PROPESED PORTIFICATION OF SHIP ISLAND. The Senate took up the general calendar. The first In order was to provide for the fortification of Ship Esland, off the coast of Mississippi.

Mr. JEFFERSON Davis explained the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed. RELIEF BILLS ENGROSSED.

A bill for the relief of Ira Day, of Vermont, and a bill granting a pension to Herbert ii Booley, were severally considered, and an engrossment ordered. MR. BRADBURY'S RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO REMOVALS PROM

Mr. Baiger moved, and Mr. Bradbury's resolution

about removals from office was taken up. Mr. Baight then addressed the Senate in defence of Che inquiry made by the resolution and particularly examined the causes stated for the removal of Gen

Mr. Barour then addressed the Senate in defence of the inquiry made by the resolution and particularly examined the courses stated for the removal of Gen Lane from the post of Governor or Oregon Mr. B said no charge had been made against Gen Lane, except by a certain temperance lecturer, whose letters were embellished by the comments of one Horzoe Greeley, whose rame and whose paper were equivalent to terms of represent, wherever the principles advanced by that paper were knewn. He examined Gen Taylor's report of the battle of Reens Vista, in which the conduct of the Indiana regiment was consured, and defended then Lane's consemblation of that consures. He did not believe that then English removed this for any such conduct. There could be no cause given for his removal except his demonstrate.

Mr. Everso decreed to reply, but not having certain documents with him was not prepared and, on his motion, the subject was postponed to Monday.

The bill to post tain and settle private land claims in California was taken up.

Mr. Barros opposed the books system proposed to secretain threa titles to private land claims in California was taken the study of the exclusional claims for his addition in a secretain threa titles to private land claims in California was taken up.

Mr. Barros opposed the books system proposed to succertain threa titles to private land claims in California was taken on the study of the exclusional claims for his did their preference to giving up their land econer than go to has. This bill required that every man boiding hand should make his claim good against the United States in their courts. The substitute for the whole but his socialistic proposed that the private land claims to have their property declar of prises force and the district attorney about the substitute for the whole but his socialistic sponed and the private land titles who all be senion to Washington. This recorder and the district attorney and the substitute was received, and ordered to be when the claim of the land examination

claim of his own.

Mr. Gwan rapiled, disclaiming all intention to im-owach the motives of Mestre. Benton and Fremont, and the subject was postponed till to morrow.

The Senate then adjourned

Washington, January 2, 1851.
The Board of Naval officers appointed to consider come substitute for flogging, have reported to the deeartment that they are very reluctant to give up the

Mr. Whitney will address a public meeting here on

Caturday, in the National Hall, explaining the plan for the Pacific Rullroad. The printing quarrel between Ritchie and Rives,

printing quarrel between Ritchie and Rives, progresses, and queer developments are made in the last publication, touching the housety of a leading policieus origine letters from Jackson to Biair have been published, which the Union replies this morning with explanations.

Kidnapper Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1851.
George Alberti was brought up this afternoon, charged with kidnapping a boy two years old, whose parents reside at Burlington, New Joney. He was bound over in the sum of three thousand dollars to an over the charge.

From Mexico, Yuentan, Texas, &co. Balrimons, Jan. 2, 1851. Three New Orleans malls have arrived.

By advices from Mexico to the 10th ult., we learn hat an attempt had been made to assassinate Arista The Mastean coveroment has relieved all the steamers and passenger vessels of tonnage duty. The contraoxed business on the Rio Grande is said to be in-

Dates from Yucatan to the 5d ult, state that the war with the Indiano is still progressing, and the latter are proving successful.

Accounts from Texas to the 17th ult., give the officiel returns of the boundary bill vote, and they show

ALBANY, January 1 1851-8 P. M. The oath of office was administrated to Washington lient actiovernor, by the Secretary or State, at eldren releck the maching, in the hall of the capitol.
Licatebant Covering Onited has not yet arrived.
The eached office was also taken by Ches. S. Benton,
as clieft of the Court of Appeals, and John C. Mather,

as the distriction of Appeals, and John C Mather, as Canal Commissioner.

During the norming Gov. Hunt was visited by the Duraness Corps, the Kunnet Guards, and by many porces from all sections of the State, no day or Lorentz and others. In the afternoon the Burgeste Corps and with the Mayor The weather was delightful, and no anaddent occurred to mar the festivities of the fax.

The Obio will leave here for New York to-morrow, Three of her passengers have died here.

Ensuachusetts Legislature.

The Legislature met to-day. Henry Wilson (free cell) was elected president of the Senate and Chounce L. Knepp (free cell) clerk. N. P. Banks, Jr., (democrat) was elected Speaker of the Rouse, by 212 to 114 for Bellogg whig. The free cell and democratic caucumes, last evening, ppublish committees of twelve on each side, to center speak the course for tuture action.

The Champisin Beccon, of Saurday reports that two semen were found frozen on the Tuesday previous, eithin twe miles of the vanadian boundary. An Irishuen was also found frozen to death late on the same ay on the railway track, at Chauteaugay. Weather entinues cold here, the thermometer, this morning, eing at zero.

MORNING EDITION----FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1851.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, January 2, 1851.

The Court of Appeals opened this day, but three judges being absent, they immediately adjourned till to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2, 1850.

The steamer George Washington, from Cincinnati, with two barges in tow, sunk one of them near the mouth of the Kentucky river. She, however, towed it mouth of the Kentucky river. She, however, towed it ashore. It is loaded with pork and lard. The Washington, on entering the canal, grounded the other barge on the rocks, and it will be lighted off.

The Citizen sunk last week on the Arkansas river, below Little Rock, and is a tetal loss, except part of her machinery and upper works.

The steamer Delta, No. 2, sunk on the 22d ult, and is a total loss. She was loaded with sugar and molasses. No lives lost.

The Ohlo Convention, &c.

CINCINNATI, January 2, 1851. The Ohio convention has rejected the section giving power to the Legislature to repeal the charter of banks and other companies, by a majority of two.

Edward D. Mansfield has retired from the editorial department of the Chronicle and Atlas.

Large Cargo of Provisions.

CINCINNATI, January 2, 1851.

The steamer George Washington to-day cleared from this port for New Orleans with 4000bbls. pork, 1800 bbls. 1,800 kegs of lard 100 bhds. and 300 tierces hams, and 2,200 bbls. of flour. This is the largest cargo that ever left this port.

Western Railroads.

CHICAGO, January 2, 1851. The Chicago and Galena railroad line have leased to the Michigan Central Co. their right to construct the rairoad from Chicago to the Indiana State Line. The counexion with Detroit will probably be completed during the coming season

Reported Loss of Steam Propellers.

Burrato, January 2, 1851.

There are rumors in town that the propellers Kapoleon and Independence have been lost on Lake Su-

The Weather—snow, &c., in the State of New York.

By Morse's Link, office 16 wall street.

Buffale, Jan. 2—A. M.

Yesterday morning, we had a havy snow, with high wind from north to west. It abated last stening, but has dritted terribly. The train which left here for the east at 10 A M. had not reached Bitavia at 8 o'dlock last evening. No trains arrived from the east last night. This morning it is very pleasant, the thermometer being 23 degree above zero. The dritts of snow are immense, and no train has as yet arrived from the cast.

are immense, and no train has as yet arrived from the east.

P. M.—This evening, we have a strong wind from the weet, and a prospect of another storm. The thermometer is 26 degrees above zero. The first train of cars came through this afternoon.

Rosnistras, Jan 2—9 A. M. Yesterday morning the weather was very unpleasant up to 10 A. M., when it cleared off fine. The storm of Tuesday night, has blocked up the ratiroad track completely, and we have had no mails from Albany since yielday morning. It is now cloudy, with the wind coultwest, and appearances of a thaw. The thermometer is 24 degrees above zero. The Buffalo trains of yesterday morning, have not arrived up to this time.

7. P. M.—We have now a light wind from the southest I it is cloudy and growing colder. The thermometer is 26 degrees above zero. Rairond communication is beginning once more to assume a regular form.

Synacuse, Jan 2—10 A. M.

Synacuse, Jan 2-10 A.M.
The weather here is pleasant, with the wind from
the northeast, and the thermometer at 16 degrees

the northeast, and the thermometer at 10 degrees above zero.
7 P. M. The weather, at this hour, is clear and cold. The thermometer is 16 degrees above zero.
Yesterday was a blustering day, with the wind from the northwest, accompanied with some snow squalis. The thermometer was 26 degrees above zero. This morning it is picasant but excessively cold, the thermometer being only 2 degrees above zero.

Urrea, Jan. 2-8 A. M.

Vesterday it was sunshine, cloud, and storm alternately, making the day very unpleasant. The streets, however, were very lively. This morning we have a bright, unclouded sky. The wind is moderate, from the mortheast, and very cold, thermometer being down to five degrees below zero. No great depth o crow tas failers.

oben to hve degree below sec. No great depth of the weather is now cloudy, but not unpleasant. It has moderated since morning, and there is a light wind from the northwest. The sieighing is fine in the city, but the snow is very much dritted on the country roads. The thermometer stands at nine-teen degrees, and the barometer is falling.

Athany, Jan. 2.-8 A.M.
We have a mild northeast wind. The sky is cloudy;
yet it is pleasant. The thermometer is fourteen degrees above zero.
7 P. M.—Clear and pleasant all day. The wind is
west this evening, and the thermometer is seventeen
degrees above zero.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1850.
Congress-Nothing Done, and a Great Deal to be Done-

The first month of the second session of the thirtyfirst Congress expires to-night; one-third of the sexsion is over-passed-and nothing has been done. The time, in both houses, thus far, has been expended in petitions, and the most frivolous debates upon the most frivolous subjects. For example, the question of printing a few extra copies of Mr. Webster's letter to Che valler Hulsemann and the question of referring a mere occupied the Senate almost exclusively for the last two days, and the only point of any note in all this double broadside of debate, was the following:Mr. Downs charged upon Mr. Benton that he stood

solitary and alone" in his opposition to the present

organization and of the coast survey.

Mr. Easton said that there were other occasions on

which he stood solitary and alone. There was the ease
of the United States Bank; and he had lived to see that
become an obsolete idea.
Ar. Downs, in his reply, intimated that the time had
gone by when the Senator from Missouri could expect
to accomplish any thing in standing out alone. He
had no longer General Jackson and the democratic
party to come to the rescue. He was like Caesar—
"But yesterday, the word of Caesar might
Have stood against the world.
Ent now—"

erbear, eir, to give the rest of the quotation. It is ot necessary to repeat it.

Mr. Barrow-I desire the Senator from Louisians to
nish the quotation.

Mr. Downs-Does the Senator desire it?

Mr. Downs—Does the Senator desire is.
Mr. Busyes—Yes sir, finish the quotation.
Mr. Downs—Well, sir, I believe it refers to Gosar:
"But yesterday the word of Gesar might
Have stood against the world;
But now that he is dead—"

A SENATOR— "Now he Heathere.

And none so poor to do him revieues."

"Now he lies there."

And none so poor to do him reverence."
If . Downs—Yes sir,

"And there is some so poor as to do him reverence."
I believe that's the substance of it. I do not remember the enact phraseology.

Mr. Boxton—That's what I thought, sir. The Senator's forbearance in not giving the whole quotation, was after all, because he could not recollect it. (Loughtr.)

Bir Downs—I recollected enough for my purpose.

Mr. Boxton—And he forebore to give the rest, because it sipped his memory:

We take that to be the best point of the last two days debates in the cenate The recelution saking of the Secretary of the Navy to state why the Coast Surrey should be incorporated with the naval service exclusively. has passed, with an amendment asking of the Secretary of the Treasury to give his reasons why the said survey should continue under his jurisdiction, so that the result is to pis one secretary examps the other, in a documentary contest for the jurisdiction of the Coast Survey.

It is supposed that the real object of Mr. Beuton is to get ris of Mr. Bache, the superintendent of this survey. That at least, will be the result if the survey is turned over to and incorporates as a part of the naval service. The Secust turns over the dispute to the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Tronoury. Each is induced to argue out his case in aver of the Coast Survey, as an appendage of his department, and the Secusta is to ant as judge and jury. That's what we call a rare speciate to rigination.

Be of the princing of the Hulsemann and Webster correspondence One day, out of delicacy and deterence to Austria and Prussin, the Seusta refuses to print extra copies, and the heat day, out of respect to Mr. Webster, they order a oue extras. This ought to

ference to Austria and Frussia, the Scinterference to print extra copies, and the next day, out of respect to Mr Webster, they order 5 000 extras. This ought to be satisfactory to both sides of the question. Diplomacy, however, is a two sided business, and it is always well enough to look at both sides.

The first month of the remaining two months was been done. In the remaining two months we sent expect much to be done. The following accessment the measures requiring the prompt attention of Congress. ms incidental modifications of the tariff, for the

1. Some incidental modifications of the tariff, for the vention of fraude, and the increase of the revenues meet the public expenses and the public debt.

2. Some legislation with regard to the public lands, as to derive some revenue from that source, instead their being continued a burden upon the freasury.

3. Extrenchment of extravagant appropriations.

4. Reasonable appropriations to rivers and harbers.

5. Cheap postages.

Cheap postages. The New York and San Francisco Branch Mints-

t^me California one for assaying the gold dust, and the New Yerk mint for coining it. 7. Some legislation in regard to the gold mines in California, and the public lands and land titles in that

State

8. Protestion of the Mexican frontiers against the Indians, according to the treaty.

9. Some general system for the government and subsistence of the 100 000 Indians of the prairies and deserts, reduced to plunder or starvation, &c. &o

We don't expect much to be done; but after New Year's day we shall certainly count upon some steps in the business of the country. We count upon the New-York mint—something for cheap postages, and rivers and harbors, at all events. Tariff exceedingly doubtful.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1851. The New Year's Eve and the New Year's Day in

Washington, &c.
All day yesterday we had a snow storm, till sunset. Then the storm held up, the clouds broke, the sky opened in the west, the sun shone out upon the world, giving promise.

Of a goodly day to-morrow—

giving promise

Of a goodly day to-merrow—

that is, today—and the promise has been realized in a warm and brilliant day, from sun to sun.

The President's reception was a jam—a perfect jam. The scene is an old story. Henry Clay and General Scott loomed up like giants in the throng, in the east room, while in Ogle's elliptical salcon, the President, and his wife and daughter, calmy arrested the rushing torrent of the sovereign people with the greekings of the day.

Mr. Secretary Corwin had a substantial set out of roast turkeys, roast beef, hams, stewed oysters, chicken saled, confectionery, and other refreshments.

Mr. Secretary Graham had a liberal display of cakes and wine. The Postmaster General spread out a very inviting collation. The Secretary of War, Mr. Conrad, and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Stunt, also kept open house, and free refreshments.

Mr. Webster's tasteful residence was also throwns open, and, as upon all great occasions, Mr. Webster was in full costume—blue coat, metal buttons, buff waistcoat—and, as verybody testified, "looking remarkably well."

Colonel Benton blook best open house, and had a rush

was in full costume—blue coat, metal buttons, buff waistcoat—and, as everybody testified, "looking remarkably well."

Colonel Benton also kept open house, and had a rush of visiters equal to the cabinet. The Mayor of the city set out a regular dinner. Mr Speaker Cobb, Mr. Winthrop, and a large number of our private citizens, also followed the good example of open house, and cake and wine. It has been a delightful day—everybody was out—everybody was at home—and a universal spirit of kindly salutations dispensed a genial glow upon every face of welcome and good feeling. We doubt whether New York itself had a better celebration of New Year's &sy.

Now, then, we hope Congress is ready to go to work. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States against Josee Hoyt, was anneunced yesterday, by Justice Nelson, in favor of government, by which the judgment of the Circuit Court against Hoyt, for over \$100.000, is sfirmed.

Official information is published, by the Department of State, of the increase of 1½ per cent on the valuation of foreign imports to Cuba, from the 1st February, and likewise increased duties on experts of sugar and tobacco.

The Trial of the Cuban Invaders.

CORESPONDENCE RETWEEN GOVERNOR QUITTAN AND
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

[From the Jackson, (Miss) Mississippian]
The meny reports that are in circulation in relation to Governer Quitman's connection withlihe late Cuba expedition, and the remored orders of the federal administration relative to his arrest, have induced him to consent to the publication of the following correspondence, which repeaks for itself. Subsequently to this correspondence, an application was made to the Judge of the United States District dourt for an order for the arrest of Governor Quitman, and his removal to New Oriesans, on the charge of participation in the Cuba affair. This motion was argued in open court, on whish of the prosecution, by the District Attorney, assisted by counsel employed by the government, and opposed on behalf of the Governor by several of our ablest members of the bar, on the ground that the application was irregular and defective, and that no power existed in the federal courts to make such order. The motion is still under advisement before his fitonor Judge Gholson.

U. 3. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Yoursanan, Sept. 18, 1850.

Sun:—The United States District Attornay for the Easters District of Louisians, has forwarded me a certified copy of the indictment now pending against you and others, in the Circuit Court of the United States for that district, together with an open letter to the Hou, S. J. Gholson, requesting him, upon the presentation of the indictment, to take the step prescribed by the act of Congress, to secure your appearance at the mextern of court. In his letter to me, accompanying these papers, deat their ortenen, Suptember 26, 1850. Mr. Hunt says:—

"Hyon can have any assurance that these gentlemen will voluntarity make their specarance here and

next term of court. In his letter to me accompany, ing these papers, dated five Orteano, deptember 21, 1850. Mr. Hunt says:—

If you can have any assurance that these gentlemen will voluntarily make their appearance here, and give bail according to law in any reasonable time. I would in that case, request that you retain the letter and indictment for the present. In compliance with the wish thus expressed. I now have the honor to call your attention to this subject, and to respectfully inquire whether you feel disposed to give the assurance specified in the above extract.

A reply to this communication, at as early a day as your convenience will allow, will much oblige me, and is solicited.

is solicited.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, 100 karlo J. Harrist.

Hon. Jons A. Quitman, Jackson, Mississippi.

Exacutive Department, Jackson, Oct. 2, 1850.

Bir:—I avail myself of the first leisure moment to answer your letter of the 25th uitimo, received several days since. Upon the receipt of the first information that I had been indicted in the United States Destrict Court in New Orleans, for a participation in the late Cuban affair, my personal inclinations would have induced me promptly to meet the baseless charges that had thus been exhibited against me by the federal government or its accust and so duced me promptly to meet the baseless charges that had thus been exhibited against me by the federal government or its agents, and to demand an investigation; but, as those who brought about this prosecution, are perfectly aware, my official position as Governor of the State of Mississippi imposes upon me solemn and responsible duties, which do not leave me at libery to consult my private inclinations, especially when the consequences of my action may result in a suspension of the executive power of a covereign State to which my primary allegiance is due.

In the peculiar nead unprecedented attitude in which I am piaced, my sincere desire is to accertain the rule of action which should govern me, and to perform my whole duty.

To enable me to decide correctly, it is my purpose to consult competent legal advisers, and I hope to be enabled within a fortught to return a definite answer to your enquiry whether I will give the assurance that I will voluntarily make my appearance in New Orleans and give ball according to law, or whether I shall decline doing so.

In the meantime, I pray you make known to the attorney who has thought fit to exhibit this indictment against me, that I am ready at all times to give the assurance, that I am ready at all times to give the assurance, that I am ready at all times to give the assurance, that I am ready at all times to give the assurance, that I am ready at all times to give the assurance. That I will suppear and meet the charges made against me so soon as the termination of my efficial daties as Governor of this State shall leave me the control of my own movements. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. QUITMAN.

H. J. Habbis, Erq. U. S. District Amorney, Sc.

H. J. Harris, Eeq., U. S. District Amorrey, Sc.

State of Missistiff, Executive D. Arthery, J.

Jackson, Nov. 9, 1850.

Sin:—A long protracted indisposition has prevented me from giving the additional reply to your letter of the 28th September, promised in mine of the 24 lootaber, to which I again refer.

I had some hopes that the government, in view of all the circumstances, would be disposed to suspend the prosecution against me until the termination of my official duties as Governor of this State, might leave me at liberty to repair to New Orleans and meet the charges made against me.

I am now intermed by your note that this proposition is not estistactory, and I am called on under threat of arrest and foreible removal from the State, to say whether I will voluntarily make my appearance in New Orleans, and give buil according to law, in any reasonable time, &c.

I again assure you, that if I self at liberty to pursue my personal inclinations, I would hasten to meet the charges exhibited against me, and confront my accurate; but upon tull reflection. I have concluded that the highest outreed of slightness on any personal inclinations, in which a position in which I cannot comply with the one nor perform the other.

I therefore respectfully decline making any volun-

me from velusiarily placing myself in a position in which I cannot comply with the one nor perform the other.

I therefore respectfully decline making any voluntary pledges for the surreader of my person, except that herefore proposed, of meeting the indictment premptly on the termination of my present office, if the same shall be acceptable. As an institution of the same setting my innowence, I have no tavors to ask from the government; but as a citizen and a public officer. I may be permitted to auggest the entire absence of any necessity for present overlow consequences a prosecution which, so far as the public interest and I surreputed to be connected with it, certainly deserves to be regarded as iricolous, when a short delay will quietly elect all proper objects of the prosecution.

The government can searcely hope to involve me seriously in the charges preferred. But should it be that the indulgence of some sympathy for the oppressed people of Cuba calls for the infinition of some punishment in seems to me that the offended laws of the country would be amply vindicated by the sventual punishment of the flewer without deeming it necessary to invade the government of a State, forcibly series upon her chief mugistrate, remove him from the performance of his daties, and actually suspend for a time the executive powers of a sovereign State. I am, very respectually, your obedient servant.

J. A. (Ulliad Ab, Governor of Mississippi.

Approximate me the Governor of New York—burg Mississippi.

Approximate me the Governor of New York—Covernor Hutt has designated the following gentianen to fill the places for which they are named:

Private Secretary, James F. Ruggies: Measunger, James Springsteed

Mintary—Adjutant General, L. Ward Smith, Judge Advoorte General, Robert H. Pruyn, Quarier matter General, Charles A. Eletten, burge on General Howard Townerd, Pay master General Issae C. Colton; Engineer in Chief, James Water burgen General, Robert H. Morris, Robert G. Gampledi; Military Secretary, Charles H. Adams.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP PREBLE.

THE LONGEST CRUISE ON RECORD.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

GREAT MORTALITY.

Release of the American Prisoners in Japan, &c., &c., &c.

The United States ship Proble, Commander James Glynn, arrived at this port, yesterday, from San Francisco, via Valparaiso. Her cruise has been a remarka-ble one. Sailing from this port for California in September, 1846, as convoy to Stevenson's regiment of volunteers, she served with great activity upon the West Coast throughout the Mexican War. At its termination, she was dispatched to China with Com Geisinger on board, who was ordered to the command of the East India Squadron. On her way she stopped for a short time, at several ports of the Sandwich Islands, for interest and novelty. The most prominent among these were Hilo and Keallakakua Some three weeks were employed at the former place in recruiting the health of the orew, after their long and

See a direct tiles, and we can only the first seed of the flower of the seed of and that the American government always knew how to recover and pretect its citizens, when improperly detained or shused by any nation whatever, they quickly changed their tone, and depresenting any anger or excitement on the subject, the Lieut, dovernor (who had conducted the interview in behalf of the Japanese) promised that they should be sent off to the ship in two days from that time. This was strictly fulfilled. The Freshe, on her return to Hong Kong, stopped at the consular ports of Shanghai and Amoy, on the east coast of China, and, not rithstanding a deay of two days at Loo Choo, nine at Japan, seven at Shanghai, two at Woosung and two at Amoy, one arrived at Hong Kong in filty, nine days from the time of starting. This was one day less than had been given her by the most experienced men about Canton, to reach Nagasaki alone, at that season of the year.

Three years having now nearly expired since the Freshelett the United States, preparations were made for her return home by the way of the Cape of Good Hepe. But, when on the eve of sailing, orders were received from the navy department, for her immediate return to the coast of California. In obsilence to these, she, therefore, sailed on the 10th of June, 1549, for San Francisco.

On the 18th (see account.) of the same mouth, at

return to the coast of California. In obedience to these she, therefore, sailed on the loth of June, 1849, for San Francisco.

Ou the 18th (sen account.) of the same month, at Sh. 50m, P. M., iand was discovered, which afterwards proved to be alarge island. Its extent, however, could not be ascertained, as the Preble did not alrer her course from that on which the was standing when the land was first made. On this course (E. N. E.) sha ran thity-seven mises parallel with the coast before it began to trend off from her track.

The island is mountainous, and rises into a remarkable peak near its couthwestern extremity. The position of this peak, as determined by the Preble is in lat. 28 deg. If min N., and los 129 deg. W. valu. E. The ship passed quite near te the land; out owing to the extreme basics—a of the atmosphere, it was impossible to determine whether it was inhabited or not. There were four different charks on toard, of this part of the coran—ene English, one French, and two of American compliation—yet mone of them had this bland sid down; and, from subsequent inquiry, it is very satisfactorily determined that the credit of its first discovery is justly due to the Preble, and it is believed that Commander Glynn has given it the name of Preble Island. All on board were desirence of the making a recouncirance of this unknown land, but the malignant type which the dysectory had nearmed among the crew, entirely forbade any delay. This epidemic had made its appearance the day before sailing from Macao, and there were upon the sick report. Its raveges were so fearful, that apart from the number who had died, by the early part of August there were upwares of fitty effects and men in their hammooks, under medical treatment. In addition to this, the system of every person in the eith was to imprepanted with the disease, that there was no

upwards of fitty officers and men in their ham docies, under medical treatment. In addition to this, the system of every person in the arriy was so imprepanted with the disease, that there was no including at what moment any portion of the whole ship's company might he prostrated with it. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable not to venture into the angenial climate of our western coast, but to hear away for the Sendwich Islands.

On the arrival of the Proble at Honolulu, an hospital was at once established on shore, to which the invalids were all removed, but, unfortunately, too late for several of the peer follows. The very flower of the crew were swept off by this felt disease; and, as a body, they were as true hearted and noble a set of men as ever tried the deck of any ship. Their terriple surrings were borne with herios fortitude, and the compound and resignation with which they contemplated the waning moments of their status, and too their strivus bestows rich reward.

While the Proble initial at Honolulu, a difficulty occurring between the Consul General of France and the Hawaiian government, a detachment of soldiers and seamen were thrown on shore from the French men of west. and the first taken's possession of the and after the continue the french men of twent and the first taken's possession of the and after the continue residents, to case of any cellision of the menume, stood ready to protect and shelter the American residents, to case of any cellision creates that first men that a fragment.

nition, they fested read shelter the American residents, in case of any cellulon or bomburdment. It was not until December following that a fragment of the crew were nufficiently convalences to admit of the Frakle's venturing to California, with a few men loaned from the squadron. She was then taken to San Francisco, and ultimately to Benicla, thirty-five men baving been left behind, in the hospital, at Honolulu.

ulu. The terms of service of the crew having expired, they

other spars were falling to pieces with decay, and there was not a sail left aboard that was fit to spread to a moderate breeze. In July, however, she was patched up, the mainmast fished. a suit of old sails given her, and as many officers and men as could be spared from the already disabled squadron put on board, and she sailed on the 3d day of August fer Valparaiso, where she arrived in forty-six days, making one of the quickest passages on record. Here the Preble was detained one month, from the necessity of having a new suit of sails made. On the second arrival of the Preble at Honolulu she had been sheent from the United States two years and eleven months, and had sailed 73.833 miles; an amount it is believed unequalled in the same space of time, by any man-of-war of any nation, that has ever floated, and up to her return to this port, she has sailed nearly 100,000 miles, and been in commission four years and four months.

Every port of any importance whatever, in the North Pacific and China Seas, and upon the west coast of South America, Mexico, and California, has been visited, and many of them several times during the cruise. Unfrequented parts of the cocan have been traversed—a number of strange ports have been entered, where no national vessel had ever before shown our flag—and our commerce has received succor and protection from the Preble in a number of most important instances. Thus it will be seen that the Preble has made one of the most interesting, and certainly the longest cruise, for both duration of time and distance sailed, that has ever been made by an American man of war.

Of the ene hundred and forty-five persons who sailed

portuat instances. Thus it will be seen that the Preble has made one of the mist interesting, and certainly the longest crules, for both duration of time and distance salled, that has ever been made by an American man-of-war.

Of the ene hundred and forty five persons who salled from New York in the Preble, in September, 1846, out one commissioned officer, two forward officers, and five men, remain on board. Of the others, thirty have been transferred to other vessels, or permitted to return home, in consequence of sickness, two were killed by accident, in the early part of the cruise; fifty-seven served out their terms of enlistment and were discharged in California; the others run for the "diggings," preferring to serve themselves at the reported wages of sixteen dollars a day. To serving their contract and their country at thirty cents a day.

For the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased, the following list is published now, though some part of it may have appeared in print before. It is complete, so far as it has been possible to render it so:

June 13, 1849, William Lloyd, ordinary seaman. Charleston, S. C. 24; 18th James Dick, boatewain's mate, Philadelphia, 42; 20th, James Thompson, salimosker's mate, England, 31; 22d, "Jack," passenger Sandwich Islands; 29th, Peter Thompson, ordinary seaman. Philadelphia, 25.

July 1, Jacob Jameon, seaman, Sweden, 30; Sth. Philip Richardson, do. Maine, 27; 9th, Samuel Welf, cooper, New York, 24; 16th, John Crafts, quarter master, New york, 24; 16th, John Crafts, quarter master. New York, 24; 16th, John Crafts, quarter master. New York, 24; 16th, John Crafts, quarter master. New York, 24; 16th, John Crafts, quarter master, Alphys corporal Maine, 38, 13th, Peter Seymour, armorer, New York, 24; 17th, William Cozzens, seaman, Connecticut, 30; 19th, Richard Borry, ordinary seaman, Marscabeasts, 25; 20th, Jeremiah Horn, marine, Ireland; 22d, John Ryan, seaman, dd, 39; 25th, William Prest, seaman, Empland; "Dennis Rich, landsman, East Palmyra, N. Y. Total, 31.

Were lef

the starboard eccentric broke and it became necessary to work the starboard engine by hand, until trey reached here. The officers speak very highly of her performance, and think that when her machinery is completed, which will require perhaps two months, she will be second to no ocean steamer affort, as regards speed and general efficiency. The Susquehanna is the longest vessel affort. Her dimensions are —length, 187 feet on deck, (50 feet longer than the Pennaylvania) broadth of beam, 45 feet. Her engines are each 100 horse power; the has now on board 800 tons of coal, with all the equipments necessary for a cruise, including nine gums, welghing 10,000 cwt. Her appearance at he lays at anchor is magniform.

The United States frigate Aibany, arrived at St. Themes on the 14th ult, from a cruise among the Western Islands, bound home.

The Bester Transcript says that orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard, to fit out the U.S. ship Ohlo with the utmost despatch. She is probably destined to convey the United States tribute to the World's Fair at London.

U.S. frigate Constitution, and store ship Erie, for New York, which had been wind head at Gibraltar, sailed thence Dec. 2 with a strong easterly wind, which continued on the 5th blowing almost a gale Old Fronsices distanced the whole fleet, of about one hundred sail, of many nations.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence

Correlated the City of Giasgow, Ac.

Our citizens have at last had the pleasure of welcoming the arrival of a steamship at our whorves, direct from Liverpool. Sariy this morning the attention, baving on beard the committee of arrangements, members of councils, and other of our city worthles, numbering in all about four hundred, proceeded down the river, to meet the welcome stranger. Before 12 o'clock her approach was perceived and aunounced by the firing of cannon from various points along our city front. A sainte of our hundred guns was fired from the pier above Pine direct wheeted as the steamship pier, as the neared the city, while guns were also tring from the Trenton, and responded to by the City of Giasgow. The Trenton, and responded to by the Oity of Giasgow. The Trenton of responded to by the Oity of Giasgow. The Trenton at the steams below thester, when after being virited by the port physician, the health offlers brought Capt. Matthews on board the Trenton, when he was welcomed by Morton McMichael. Esq. on the part of the authorities, in a most city and a forest and gowery address. This was responded to by Capt. Matthews, and then the company partook of a bounteous collation, spread in the cabin of the Trenton.

The seems along the city front was most imposing Every wharf and vessel was covered with spectators, who made the weldin ring with this shouts, as the steam-regided along. She dropped her anchor opposite Pice street, at noon exactly, and ans subsequently harled in to her pier. The public dinner to imposing Matthews late be given on the lith instant, and at Mascum Building. As she is no novelty to most of your rancers I need rot attempt to dearthe her appearance. Though as mbetantial and burdensom record, she is decledly no beauty.

The extensive building at Schuylkill, Sixth and Hamilton street, Bush this, occupied by William P Ridgemy as a drug and devend mill, was totally destroyed by Eckerpie to Mollera and cotton manufacturers, who are all extensive lowers. The total cannot be less then ti

New Turiff Duties at Havana.

Eq. United States Acting Communications on that a royal order, duied at Madrid, on the 3d of November last, has been addressed to the Superintendent of the Island of Cuba, by which for the next two years, there

One and a half per centum on the valuation of all

foreign imports.

One-reventh of the present duties to be charged over and above what Spanish imports have heretologic

prid.

Eiffy cents over and above the duty heretofore obarged on a box of sugar exported; and in the same manner, twenty five cents per one hundred pounds of tobacco and per thousand segars.

The increased rates will commence to be laid on the lat of February next, upon goods imported from ports of America, excepting Bio de la Flata. Bio de Janetro, and other ports of South America, which will be from the lat of April, and on goods from Europe the lat of March.

March.
The increase on the exports will commence on the lat of January next

Interesting from Central America. Our latest advices from San Juan de Nicaragua are

There were about a thousand returning Californians at San Juan, en route to the United States, but there

Our correspondent sends us the fellewing intelli-

gence: OUR NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENCE. Ban Juan de Nicanagua. Dec. 3, 1850.
Aspect of Affairs in the Mosquito Country—The Returning Culifornians—Insult to the American Flag. &c.

After a passage of eighteen days, in the brig Indian Mosquito coast; and the change that one year has made was visible as soon as we made the harbor of San Juan No less than seven American vessels showed the "stars and stripes," whilst 'he British man-ot-war steamer Inflexible, showed the rival flag of England. We found the town crowded with Californians, on the way home, via Realejo. There are about five hunered here at present, and "the cry is, still they come." One hundred came down the river yestercome." One hundred came down the river yesterday, and reported eight hundred at the latter
port Much disestishaction is shown by the passengers in not finding a ready conveyance from
this place, as they were led to believe would be the
case; instead which they have to await the scrival of
the English steamer from Chagres, to take thum there,
when they acticipated immediate conveyance from
here to the States, the rate of passage is black as head
for the deck passage. Some 200 go to-day. What are
our steamers about? They might pay thomselves, and
secommodate American ottinens auxious to get home,
who now have to await an uncertain chance in the
British steamers.

Affairs on shore seem to progress processby. After
the first of January, 1851, Sao Juan is to be a free
port, but the "Protectorate," it reams, is to continue.
People were led to believe, that by the Bolver and
Chayton treaty. England was about to redoquish
her hold of the Mosquito shore, but strengthening the
police by a fresh importation of Junnia guarde
(black) does not lock like it. The American and
French citizens desire a change of government here,
and they will have it.

The outrage committed on Capt. Emery of the
steamboat Orus, has created a great deal of excitament here. You are already acquisinted with the
lacts of the case. He says the intrudion of the police
into his private room, and foreible arrest, was without a shadow of cause, and his treatment was brutal
in the extreme. Should our Government stand with
folded arms and look almiy at the busult offered to it,
through an American citizen?

Cast Emery reports the total loss of the Orus on
the Mrechae rapid about skyty miles up the Sas Juan
Siers. She wen, high and dry on the 8th November.
The Director is soone forty miles forther up, at Castle
Rio. The Orus is a complete wreck. The passengers
come across in hungor, at present, and I fear it will
be some time before the rivee can be rendered manigable for steam.

As I purpose going to the north end in a few days. I
will report pro day, and reported eight hundred at the latter

the laughable ballet of the "Frishy Cobblor".

Bauconsan's Lvesum — A bill of great variety is offered for this evening, "A kies in the Dark," Behoes of the Nightingsle," the new faces of My Sriend in the Straps. The admired downwise, Mile. Ducy Barre, and Mr. G. W. Smithwill appear in the new character dance, La Sebettisch, and the outertainments will terminate with the burlesque outlited "Esmer ilda." With such a bill of amusements, and with such sterling comecians as are engaged at this popular establishment, we presume the theatre will be crammed.

we presume the theatre will be crammed.

Compliane of the re-appearance of Parodi at the Operaliquie, the great glit concert at Eripler Hall, and the
attractions at one or two places, the benefit of Mr.
Wallack will not take place at the Broadway theatre
this, but to-merrow essenty. The box sheet, it is said,
in rapidly filling up, and the prespect is that Mr. Wallack's farewell performance will be one distinguished
by uncommon enthusiasm as he has a large circle of
personal friends, besides today a very popular tragodian. The entertainments of the evening promise a
very rare treat.

very rare treat.

Washington Hall.—The beautiful pandrams of the Pilgrim's Progress is still being exhibited, and very deservingly is drawing highly respectable audiences. Physical a Progress is still being whiteless, and very deservingly is drawing highly respectable andiscores.

Howard Atherem, Borron. We learn that the French troops of equestriants who have proved so attractive at June & Co. Schrous, will open at the lioward Atheneum, in Boston, the 20th linst. The Potenians may depend upon seeing the perfection of horsemanship.

Ascarcas Moscos.—All testes can be grantfed in the daily amosements given at this descreedly popular establishment. The pieces are light, the sometimes are first rate, and the great diversity of the enter tainments, teacther with the privilege of seeing hundreds of the greatest correlation to the world, have the great charm of crowding the biaseous.

June & Co. & Concos.—This evening, a varied and attractive bill of entertainments is presented at the Amphitheatrs, for the benealt of Waisett, the Shakaperian mottey, who enjoys a high reputative, both in Europe and America for originality and sections wit. On this occasion he will for the first time, introduced his mock electionsering speech, and a surfrequence tore on memerical, and a most amusing time may be anticipated.

Plusical.

Italian Orega House—Revens or Usacon—The operator has particularly dis longuished binuself in it liaving subcued much or his extravagance of action, his place count not will be filled up in case vi an action. The other performers have extravagance of action, his place count not will be filled up in case vi an action. The other performers have extracted themselves to give to this opera the full effect formanded by the music Parcoll is expected from Philadelphia to-day, and will make her dista store, attacher return, on Monday hight next, when a very crossised house may be anticipated. We advise all since slovers of music to hear Parcoll without felay. The prices have are such as to invite every clines to enjoy the great personations of the actist. Tickets are only one dollar and fifty cents each, with no extra charge for scarring casts. The amphitheairs titches are fifty cents each. It is raid that M. Binner, the great violinist who actived on New Years Day, has been enjoyed at the Opera House and will soon appear there. This will be studier musical even; or importance. There will be not opera to high.

Creature Messurets—It is rearcely increasing to

no operato might.

Crussy's Messurets—It is rearrely increasing to eay mere than that this band gives an ent-stainment this evening They have so fastened themselves in the good opinion of the public that they require no ento-your irm ms. A flow bill for to night singley, daring in-iromental performances, burleague operas, and various other attractive features.

Fitters' Messures —This hand is gaining every cay in public favor. The performances of Birch and fine, in the bores and tamborine, has preser been

way in public layer. The performances of Birch and Rich on the house and tamborine, have never been organized. Their wit is rich and many without the attochetion of veignrity. A. H. Barry, the bases vager takes his benealt to hight he offers a spiendid hill. Go, and enjoy a good hearty laugh.

Pelitical Intelligence.

Massachusary becomment. The begislature of his State aroundled on the 1st instant. The Senate was organized by the election of Henry Wisson as version, and Channey L Knapp flerk. Nathaniel P. Venks was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and Levis Joselyn. Clark. By a contitue of the parties the officers of the Senate are freedol, and those of the House of the House.